Russia's views, but there is an implacable purpose beneath it all.
"Following is the test of the semioficial communique given out this

norning after the adjournment of the conference: "'Dans la seance du 10 Aout la question des pleine pouvoirs a ete reglec de sorte qu'il n'y a plus de difficultes a ce sujet. Apres cela, les plenepe tiares du Japon ont remis aux plenepotentiares de Russie les conditions de paix par ecrit. Il a ete decido que les pienepotentiares Russes se mettralent a l'etude de cette question et donneralent le plus vite possible une repons par ecrit. Jusqu'a la les conferences sont ajournees."

(In English: "At the session of August 10, the question of authority pos sessed by the plenipotentiaries having been adjusted, this subject was declared to be no longer under discussion. Immediately thereafter the Japanese plenipotentiaries presented to the representatives of the Russian Government the Inpanese peace terms, in writing. It was at once decided that the Ressian envoys would take the Japanese terms under consideration with a view to making a reply, also in writing, at the earliest possible moment. Until this reply is re-"A Japanese statement has since been drawn by Mr. Sato. It reads a

'At the sitting of August 10 the question of full powers has been de cided, so that no difficulties exist any longer. After this the plenipotentiaries of Japan here handed to the plenipotentiaries of Russia the conditions of peace in writing. It has been decided that the plenipotentiaries o. Russia will begin without delay the study of the document, and will give as quickly as possible an answer in writing. Until then the sitting of the conference is adjourned."

"When asked if the document was a long one, Mr. Sato replied, with a smile: 'I cannot say anything about that.'

#### JAPANESE PROTEST TO OFFICIAL STATEMENT WITHDRAWN AFTER EARNEST OPPOSITION.

"The Russian statement, we are told, was drawn up by the Russians against the protest-which was finally withdrawn-of the Japanese, who maintained throughout their attitude of unrelenting opposition to all forms and degrees of publicity in connection with the conference. They allow the public to hear nothing, believing the probabilities of an agreement would be greater if the proceedings were kept secret. Perhaps, by this time, they begin to doubt whether absolute secrecy is possible.

"The Japanese demands upon Russia were presented in English; that is the language the Japanese have chosen for their diplomatic intercourse at present with Japan's enemy.

"Komura, in presenting the terms, spoke a few words in Japanese, which were translated into English for Witte's benefit by an attache. English is, in fact, the chief language of communication between the Japanese and Russian minds. Witte replied briefly, partly in French and partly in Russian. which was translated by Nabokoff into English for the joint behoof of Komu ra and Takahira, to neither of whom is either Russian or French intelligible.

"Baron Rosen, Russian Ambassador to Washington, was, of course, pres ent, and with the two envoys were their secretaries; Plancon, Charge d'Affaires at Pekint Korostovetz, secretary of the legation at Pekin, and Nabokoff of the Petersburg Foreign Office. With the Japanese envoys were three secretaries; Sato, Minister resident in Mexico; Adachi and Ochai from the Japanese Legation at Paris.

#### WITTE DECLINES TO TAKE UP TERMS ONE BY ONE: KOMURA HANDS HIM DOCUMENT TO CONSIDER.

"Baron Komura, in presenting the terms of peace, said the official text was in English, but for the convenience of the Russians a copy in French was also submitted. He would prefer, he said, to read the terms one by one and discuss each one separately. To this Mr. Witte, after consulting with Baron Rosen, demurred, saying they wished to see the demands as a whole.

Witte then, after glancing at the document, said he could not enter upon a discussion of the terms, either seriatim or as a whole. He added that he desired time to consider and to reply on the whole case in writing. Komura again assented and the meeting adjourned.

"The refusal of the Japonese to allow Martens to take part in the conference came as a surprise and may have far-reaching consequences. I spoke of Martens as Witte's legal adviser, but he is more than that. He is that which Witte is not, a trained diplomatist, familiar with the methods of diplomacy, with every detail of such a conference as this. By Witte's side, Martens would be able to watch every move of the Japanese, to check them when necessary and to bear a full share in the order of business. Witte may advise with him outside, but this will often be too late.

"Martens, of course, is a man of too high place to act as secretary, and Komura, knowing this, insisted that only plenipotentiaries and secretaries should be actually present.

### EVERY INCIDENT OF DAY SEIZED UPON

AS POSSIBLE INDICATION OF OUTCO

"The Russian statement was brought from the conference after the adjournment to the Hotel Wentworth by Korostovetz, Witte's secretary. So cager are men for the slightest indication of what is happening that it was noted that Korostovetz were a cheerful look. The conclusion was that the Japanese terms were not, after all, such as to preclude all hope of peace. This

"What then happened was also thought significant. Within ten minute after Korostovetz raced up to the door in an automobile he raced back again to the navy yard with Martens, who is Witte's legal adviser; Chipoff, director of the Imperial Treasury; Potokito, Russian Minister to Pekin; Rokestensky. second secretary at Pekin; Vermoloff, Russian military attache at London; Samadoff, recently on Linevitch's staff and Russian naval attache, and Prince Kedachiff, first secretary at Pekin.

"Again, it was inferred that they had been sent for, which was true, and that they would not have been sent for had not Witte found the Japanese demands worth considering. It seemed that the peace demands were being discussed from all points of view-financial, legal, diplomatic and military.

Those who hold to gloomy views think Witte's call on his assistants means nothing more than that he is drufting at high speed a refutation of the Japanese demands in the strongest possible argumentative form. For a moment we are reduced to conjectures of this kind.

### WITTE AND HIS STAFF SPEND AFTERNOON PREPARING REPLY TO JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

"Both the Japanese and Russians remained at the navy yard for lunch. They reassembled for a moment after. The Japanese then returned to the hotel, arriving at 2:30

"Mr. Witte was engaged all afternoon at the conference hall, with Baron Rosen and his full staff, preparing an answer to the Japanese demands. He returned to the hotel at 7 o'clock.

returned to the hotel at 7 o'clock.

"The Japanese demands were only handed to the Russian plenipotentiaries upon their word of honor not to make them public. This pledge is understood to be binding during the period of discussion, or at least till the Russian answer is delivered and the Japanese have had time to consider and reply to it.

"There is nothing unforceseen in these demands, as everything had been foreseen. There is nothing in them which makes discussion impossible, still less anything which makes an ultimate agreement impossible. It is thought which which with the color of these districts. The city has been divided into seventeen districts, and one of the cit into seventeen districts, and one of the city in the placed in charge of these districts.

The city than been divided into seventeen districts, and one of the city in the city is enterly to all the make districts.

The city than been districts, and one of the city into seventeen districts, and one of the city in the way the city than been districts.

The city themed in charge of these districts.

The city themed in charge of

less anything which makes an ultimate agreement impossible. It is thought to be too soon to talk of an ultimate agreement, but what is certain is that the conference goes on

"The attitude of the Japanese was as I predicted. They did not say or imply that these demands are to be accepted or rejected as a whole. The WHILE MASSES ARE SAID. Russians understand, on the contrary, that their opponents are quite ready to go into matters in detail. As for impressions, they have none, or announce none, for the reason above given, namely, they were prepared for anything.

"The Russians will require at least forty-eight hours for preparing their."

WHILE MASSES ARE SAME. S

reply. That in itself is a clear sign of hope. "It cannot be said 'There is no hope,' is a sufficient summary of the situ-

ation. Concerning the nature of the terms, as a whole or in any particular, no hint is given. The word of honor is binding. 'Do not expect disclosures,' the Russians now say, as the Japanese have said from the beginning. Disclosures may come from elsewhere. I do not to-night see how they can come from here, after the declaration that honor forbids the Russians to speak."

## JAPAN SEEKS TO ADD ALMOST AN EMPIRE TO HER TERRITORY UNDER PROTECTORATE

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18—No living man can know to-night whether the conditions of peace submitted by the Japanese enways to the plenipotentiaries of the Car will be acceptable to Russia and will lead to a treaty.

Car will be acceptable to Russia and will lead to a treaty.

The conditions require the cession of ter-ritory, the recognition of the principle of a money indomnity, the retirement of Russian influence from all of Manchuria, the cession to Japan of Port Arthur, the Eastern Chinese Rallway, and the 'inde-pendence' of Korea under Japanese in-fluence.

The territory to be coded is, of course, the barren island of Sakhalin, now used by Russia as a penal colony. The recognition of the principle of in-demnity may mean the cost of the war, or it may mean that the Eastern Chines-Eastrond, the right and property of which are to see to Japan, may count as indemni-ty. This road cost its builders more than are to an experience of the property of the con-

future of Vladivostek was mentioned in

Cession and indemnity are the questions in doubt. As to all else there will probably be no serious objection of Russia. The Government is ready to relinquish Manchuria, and Japan will be fixed on the mainland and will be allowed to extend her empire westward and southward. Japan has provided that she will no longer have an antagonist in Russia on the mainland or on the Sea of Japan. REPUBLIC SPINIAL.

he territory to be ceded is, of course, barren jeiand of Sakhalin, now used Russia as a penal colony.

Thus far the moves on the chess board have been merely fencing. Now will come the recognition of the principle of indight may mean that the Eastern Chineselrond, the right and property of which to go to Japan, may count as indemain. This road cost its builders more than gail, still.

I am informed that, in case the money indemnity agreed on is moderate, arrangements practically are completed to have

## THE PEACE TREATY MAY BE SIGNED DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY



CONFERENCE BOOM IN THE NAVAL STOREHOUSE AT PORTSMOUTH. The table on which Baron Komura yesterday laid Japan's terms of peace occupies the middle of the room

the money furnished by capitalists in New York, London and Paris. RUSSIA MUST ABANDON EMPIRE-BUILDING PLANS.

EMPIRE-BUILDING PLANS.

It is regarded here as practically certain that Japan has written into her conditions of peace the meaning that Russia shall ahandon her position as a seeker after development and empire-building on the Asiatic shores of the Pacific.

It is also practically certain that she has written into these conditions the meaning that Japan shall be the commercial and military mistress of the far East.

This is the gist of the entire document presented by Haron Komura to M. Wate to-day, no matter how deviously the wording may be expressed. Japan does not meation the amount of indemnity.

In addition to the evacuation of all Manchuria by Russia and the recognition of Japan's preponderating influence in Korea, it is also undoubtedly true that Japan demanded the cession of the territory how leased by China to Russia in the Liao Yang Peninsula, on which the fortress of Port Arthur stainds, together with the towa of Painy and all the rights of the Eastern Chinese Reilroad, which, with many branches and side tracks, reaches from Niuchwang and Port Arthur to Hartin.

JAPAN TO BE MISTERESS

JAPAN TO BE MISTRESS

OF THE SEA OF JAPAN.

OF THE SEA OF JAPAN.

Japin has undoubtedly also put into the demands requirements which will leave her practically foot free to be mistress of the Japan Sea, and which would leave her free to administer Korea and Manchuria for the yellow people.

She may promise to respect the independence of Korea, calling what she is to exercise over it a protectorate. She may promise to see that the provinces of Manchuria are returned to the sovereignty of promise to see that the province eighty of churia are returned to the sovereighty of China as soon as order is restored and ad-ministration is established. ministration is established.
But the East for the Japanese is printed in large letters in the terms submitted to-day, unless all signs here fall and unles the Japanese themselves, like Warren Hastings, are astonished at their own moderation.
It is almost an empire in itself that Japan will add to her possesions under the name of protectorate.

Lost articles are usually recovered if advertised in The Republic's "Lost and Found" columns. Your druggist will send your ad to The Republic for you.

#### **NEW ORLEANS FEVER WORKMEN ON STRIKE**

Continued From Page One.

ty cases in all there. While the infec-tion was taken there by Italians from the infected district in New Orleans, the disease has spread among the residents, and several women and children are af-flicted. Eight of the patients are con-In view of the opposition of some board-

ing-houses to entertain professional nurse; a home will be provided for them by Doc

SAXITARY WORKERS STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.

Workers in the Thirteenth Ward to-day struck for higher wages, asking \$2, instead of \$1.50 a day, but the Citizens' Sanitary Department refused to grant their request and a large force of men who were willing to aid in cleaning the city at the former wages was engaged.

With the death rate remaining lower than in previous visitations of the fever the feeling here, both among the health authorities and the laity, continues hopeful. ful.

The fever has been prevalent long enough to have assumed a very virulent type, but, instead, it is apparently less malignant than it was when it first ap-

MANY CASES ARE MILD

EXCEPT AMONG STALIANS. Many of the cases which are now being reported, except among the Italians, are mild in character and readily respond to he treatment given them. Doctor White said to-day that while th Dector White said to-day that while the work of thorough organization of his forces is rapidly crystallizing, he will not be able to make an announcement of the detaits of his campaign until Sunday.

One of the details of the plan will, it is understood, he an inspection not only of every house but of every room in the city. In connection with his work Doctor White took occasion to-day to say that he had had less interference from politicians in New Orleans than he had ever met with before.

He had talked over the situation with Mayor Behrman and the Mayor had as-Behrman and the Mayor had as Mayor Benrman and the Mayor had as sured him that he could count absolutely on having a perfectly free hand while h

TEN MORE SURGEOUS OF MARINE SERVICE SUMMONED.

The Marine Hospital authorities are in absolute charge of the city. They have seventies in on the seene and ten have been summoned. The city has been dividseveral hours this morning the obli-

In this hope to prevent any further spread of the disease. The Cathedral is situated in the heart of the infected distinct and it was feared that many of trict, and it was feared that many of the injected manualtoes would enter the gin real work.

He will have great difficulties in the Italian district, as the inhabitants of that sec-

ARCHINISHOP PROPRETICAL.

They have taken the parting words of Areholshop Chapelle. The result is appalling, as a prophecy of what is to occur in the future of the yellow-fever situation, and are cotting out of the infected district as rapidly as possible.

Doctor Tabor of Texas has addressed a letter in Governor Lanham saying that he considers that it is impossible for Texas to see any from some cases of the disease. to escape from some cases of the disease

### APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO AID ARKANSAS IN QUARANTINE.

Little Rook, Ark., Aug. 10.—The State health nuthorities to-day issued an ad-dress to the teecle of Arkansas, urgin-them to begin misting funds by popular

upon the State Health Board in enforcing quarantine weasures.

At present the board is operating in conjunction with the State Guard and the militia is kept at the castern and southern State lines at an expense which promises to exhaust the available funds within the next few days. The address issued to-day says:

Without this aid the protection of the bomes of Arkansas may terminate in a

## OLD REUNITED SWEETHEARTS IN ROMANTIC DOUBLE WEDDING

Henry J. Baker and Mrs. Lillie Glendon, Whose Engagement Was Broken When She Was Betrothed to His Rival, Marry After Thirteen Yours, and Have Bri de's Brother and His Wife as Best Man and Bridesmaid, Respectively.

The romantic marriage of Henry J. Baker of No. 415 Glasgow avenue and Mrs.
Lillie Glendon of No. 222 College avenue rivals stories of fiction. Before the couple were married by the Reverend George P. Kuhiman of Holy Name Church they acted as best man and bridesmaid, respectively, for Mrs. Glenden's brother, James A. Fitzgibbon, and Miss Ada Werner, who were married by Justice of the Peace Robertson.

in failing health for years, succumbed to pneumonia.

"All things come to those that walt," said Henry Raker to his relatives, but not once did he intimate that he was going to try again to capture—the woman who had chosen another.

Almost nightly Baker called at the home of the bereaved widow with words of condolence. Pays, weeks and months pursed without the gallant woosr ence intimating that he was seeking her hand. After much hesitation and deliberation he summoned enough courage to ask her to marry him. She consented and the wedding day was fixed.

The announcement of the wedding day brought out another chapter. James A. Fitzsibbon. Mrs. Glendon's brother, who for many weeks had been courting Miss Ada Werner, decaded that it would be unique to have both weddings at the same time. This was agreed on by both couples. erison.

The marriage of Baker and Mrs. Glendon is part of a romance which had its beginning in the schoolroom nearly a score of years ago. As the couple became adults their affection for each other grew stronger, and everything pointed to a successful wooling for Baker until his sweetheart met George Glendon at a party nearly thirteen years ago. From the time of that meeting Baker's chance of winning the young woman was less favorable, and finally in despair be requested her to return the engagement ring which he had given her, and their intended marriage was abandoned.

Enker sought the company of other time. This was agreed on by both couples.

Henry Baker and Mrs. Glendon went to the office of Justice Robertson, who married Fitzgibbon and Miss Werner, and then all started for the Holy Name Church at Twenty-first street and Grand avenue, where the Reverend Mr. Kuhlman performed the ceremony, while the young couple acted as best man and bridesmaid. At the home of Baker's bride, at No. 23C College, the four had a celebration last night.

Eaker sought the company of other young women while the object of his first love clung to the affections of Glendon, whom she married a year later. Baker often visited the home of Mrs. Glendon and, with her husband, recalled incidents of days gone by.

One year ago, Glendon, who had been

very short time. Just here we can only urge local boards of health and cities and towns of the State to act in harmony with the State Board of Health in rendering all aid and assistance possible.

"There should be a systematic effort made all over the State. A fund aggreating 20:000 should be gaised inside of the week and would suggest that in every incorporated town the Mayor or existence of the containman, together with all municipal officers, set to work forthwith to raise money for the general protection of all.

"The State Treasurer could be made general custodian of this fund and all contributions to the quarantine account be sent to Treasurer H. C. Tipton, such fund to be drawn on by the State Board of Health, signed by the secretary of the board, each warrant drawn on this fund to state specifically its purpose.

It is to be hoped that every city and town in Arkanass will interest themselves in raising this fund. It will be judiciously expended in protecting the State and each voucher will speak for itself." largely a matter of form. A somewhat general discussion followed, in which Earon Komura and Mr. Witte spoke frankly of the purpose of the meeting.

The best of spirit was manifested, and the discussion watened, Baron Rosen and Mr. Takahira participating, French and English being used. During the course of the exchange it was agreed that Baron Komura should immediately present the Japanese terms, and Mr. Witte promised to give a reply at the earliest possible moment. to give a reply at the earliest possible moment.

In order to avoid misunderstandings, it was arranged that the reply and all formal communications should be made in writing. This understanding having been reached just before the session adjourned, larron Komura handed the document to Mr. Witte, who thrust it in his pocket without opening it.

While the Japanese went to luncheon Mr. Witte and Mr. Rosen repaired to their rooms, where they examined the document on which so much depended.

A desire for expedition was expressed on both sides.

WITTE PREPARING REPLY TO JAPAN'S

Continued From Page One.

of the Japanese terms. They telegraphed their papers a pessimistic view of the outlook for peace, taking the position that the Japanese demands as to Sakhalin and indemnity were excessive and such as Russia in the present circumstances was not forced

Mr. Witte, in the course of his remarks, at the meeting of the plenip tentiaries, reviewed at length the events leading up to the war.

Meantime the plenipotentiaries will not meet unless some unexpected necessity for a conference should arise. The Japanese plenipotentiaries mani-fest not the slightest annoyance at the prespect of a few days' delay. They realize how serious the issue is and are perfectly willing to give their Russian colleagues ample time for consideration.

WITTE AND ROSEN WORK TILL AFTER MIDNIGHT.

Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen had yesterday accepted an invitation to dine with Assistant Secretary of State Peirce, and, in spite of their ardnous labors at the navy yard to-day, they kept the engagement. At 9 c'clock, upon their return to

their quarters in the hotel, they plunged again into their work and the lights in their rooms burned until long after midnight. Much excitement prevailed about the

hotel, the corridors of which were thronged with summer guests and newspaper correspondents, all discussing and speculating upon the terms, while off the corridors dozens of tele graph instruments were clicking dispatches to all quarters of the globe The Russian and Japanese plenipo tentiaries denied themselves to callers no statements were issued and only to a few were Japan's conditions

CONFERENCE WAS IN SESSION TWO HOURS.

The morning session of the peace nassions to day lasted exactly two hours and was of a most friendly character.

The plenipotentiaries and their secretaries sat on opposite sides of a large table. Baron Komura and Mr. Witte faced

The plenipotentiaries and their secretaries sat on opposite sides of a large table. Baron Komura and Mr. Witte faced each other in the center, Haron Rosen sitting on Mr. Witte's left and Mr. Takahira upon Baron Komura's right. Mr. Kogostovetz sat next to Baron Rosen and Mr. Otchiai next to Mr. Takahira. On the other side of the principals sat Messrs. Adachi and Sato of the Japanese, and Messrs. Nabokoff and Kudacheff of the Russian suite.

Immediately after the pienipotentiaries and their secretaries gathered in the conference rosen and exchanged complimentary words, partly in Japanese. Mr. Witte produced a diplomatic note addressed to the Japanese pienipotentiaries in connection with their failure to present their credentials at yesterday's meeting.

What the contents of this note are cannot be now obtained, but there is a basis for the belief that Mr. Witte, in this note, took occasion to give expression to the surprise which he undoubtedly felt that the Japanese plenipotentiaries, after having from the outset of the preliminary negotiations laid so much stress on the necessity of examining credentials before the first step was taken should, at the first meeting, have failed to bring with them full official letters.

It was the understanding of the Russian envoys that Baron Komura would decline to even open negotiations of the most informal character unless he had satisfied himself of the validity of the full powers of Mr. Witte.

Historical precedents are quoted in the note to show the irregularity of yesterday's proceedings. The purpose of the Russian note was to make it show clearity the attitude of the plenipotentiaries from the beginning of the conference.

OFFICIAL CREDENTIALS

FORMALLY EXCHANGED.

The official credentials were then ex-

FORMALLY EXCHANGED. The official credentials were then changed. As each side previously had opportunity to examine them, this Been Planned to Lighten Hours of Banishment Suffered by Seathern Sisters—Bureau of Information Will Provide Suitable Boarding-Houses.

The several St. Louis chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Memorial Society met at the Parkhurst Agurtments, No. 23 North Taylor avenue, resterday morning at 16 o'clock, to perfect plans for the welcouning and care of refugees from the fever-strichen districts of the South.

The meeting was called at the suggestion of Mrs. C. W. McFariand, who said that the Daughters of the Confederacy of St. Louis should unite in welcoming to St. Louis all yellow fever refugees, and especially such as are daughters, during the period of banishment from their homes. They will be assisted in securing suttable boarding places and will be entertained by local members.

Mrs. Robert reminded the members that many of the refugees are persons who have been accustomed to social life and urged that everything possible be done to divert their minds from the unfortunite conditions in the South.

Doctor Pinkney French, through Mrs. Florence M. Laffin, manager of the woman's department of the Missouri-Lincoin building for downtown headquarters. The offer was accepted and a bureau of information for refugees will be established.

Mrs. Joseph Graham and Mrs. Ledbetter were appointed as a press committee to secure necessary publicity, and copies of the St. Louis newspapers for the headquarters. The offer was accepted and a bureau of information for refugees will be established.

Mrs. Joseph Graham and Mrs. Ledbetter were appointed as a press committee to secure necessary publicity, and copies of the St. Louis newspapers for the headquarters. The local many of the St. Louis newspapers for the headquarters. The local many of the St. Louis newspapers for the headquarters. The local many of the St. Louis newspapers for the headquarters and Mrs. George Tyler, Frakay. Mrs. Edward Taylor Campbell and Mrs. Florence M. Laffin were the first week: Mrs. Milliam Vas Slyke, Mrs. T. R. Dix, Mrs. Milliam Vas Slyke, Mrs. T. R

TO HELP AND PETE-REFUGEES

Headquarters for Registration of Visitors Will Be Established and

Series of Entertainments at Homes of Local Members Has

Poisonous Drug at a Premium Since Its Discovery as Yellow Fever Preventive - St. Louis

Arsecization, as a preventive of yellow fever, has already won many advocates in New Orleans, and the day Doctor Reginald B. Leach's theory was announced there nearly every druggist in the city exhausted his supply of the polson in filling prescriptions.

both sides.

Immediately after the adjournment of the meeting. Mr. Witte set his secretaries to work to put into cipher the conditions of peace presented by Baron Komura, which are now being cabled to St. Peters-which with the immediately transmitted Any theory regarding the prevention of contagion is quickly accepted and tested by the frantic people who are forced to remain in New Orleans. Mr. McKenna says. Eating arsenic is the practice of many who hope to safeguard themselves against germs, he says.

Mr. McKenna formerly was in business in St. Louis and has been in New Orleans a little longer than a year.

CAIRO OFFICIALS FAIL TO torning's meeting.
The Japanese peace envoys left the avail Stores building at the navy yard their automobiles shortly after 2 o'clock. FIND REPORTED FEVER CASE. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 10.—Secretary J. A. Egan announced to-day that Illinois would not quarantine against the States of Kentucky quarantine against the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

The fact that Kentucky had welcomed the refugees, and that many had entered illinois through that State led to the report that extreme measures would be adopted. An inspector has been placed at Brookport to guard that point.

A show from Union City was not allowed to stop here last night. The health certificates of the company were not reguler, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was ordered to pull the show cars on through to St. Louis.

A reported case of yellow fever at the to St. Louis.

A reported case of yellow fever at the hotel of the Fruit Dispatch Company at Mourds was investigated by the health officers, and no such case was found to

Mrs. Emma Courtney of Sedalia, Helen Courtney, Catherine Courtney and Miss Nellie Vacreturning in midsuntmer.
On July 6, 1994, William S. Champ, Mr. Ziegler's private secretary, sailed from Tromsoe on the Frithiof to seek news of Flaia. This vessel returned unsuccessful in August of the same year. It was reported that the relief expedition had encountered such heavy pack ice that it became impossible to proceed.
On August 5, one day after returning, the Frithjof started out again from Vardo. Twelve days later a Norwegian whaler sighted the relief party sixty miles south of Cape Flora, Franz-Josef Land. She was inclosed in ice floes, and for more than a month after the whaler went south, continued to try and get on, but without success. Having advanced less than twenty miles in a month, the party gave up and returned to Norway.
Champ, who lived at No. 28 West Ninety-third street, New York City, returned to America, but he started again for the frezen North on May 2 of this year, sailing from New York on the Teutonic. He remained in London until May 12, when he started for the northern end of Norway on the Teura News. The plan was to dash across the ice on sleighs, should the ice prove impassable to the ship.

At the game time Doctor Oliver L. Fassig started on a similar expedition, going first to Greenland, whither it was thought Fiala might have turned. ney the Victims.

Mrs. Courtney, the two children and Miss Varney.

Mrs. Courtney's husband is a shoe manufacturer of Schilia. He is a brother of Leslie Courtney, the head of a shoe concern in St. Louis. They were here on a visit. Miss Varney lived in Boonville. Mrs. Courtney and her children were the guests of her parents, Doctor and Mrs. William Roeschel, when the tragedy happened. pened.
The accident was caused by the launch striking a bridge pler while trying to make a landing. The bodies have not been recovered.

# OILING CITY PONDS IN NEW ORLEANS TO KILL MOSQUITOES

Man Returns.

in Leich's theory was announced there nearly every drugsts in the city exhausted his supply of the poison in filling prescriptions.

Fred J. McKenna, who reached St. Lotis from New Orleans, is authority for the statement, and declares that even physicians in the stricken city have been converted to Doctor Leach's views.

Mr. McKenna is manager of the New Orleans Coffee Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the South, and has come to St. Louis to open a permanent branch in the Cupples block.

The strict quarantine established against freight by many cities in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas. Alabama and Tennessee has made it difficult for merchants in New Orleans to do business, he said.

In order to reach Southern points goods will be shipped by McKenna's concern from St. Louis, and the branch will be entitued, even after the epidemic in New Orleans has been checked.

Despite the wide circulation of booklets written to prove that the spread of vellow fever is accomplished only through the agency of the stegomy; a many towns in the several States mentioned have refused to raise the embargo against communication with New Orleans, and that policy, Mr. McKenna says, is causing the loss of thousands of dellars to merchants and manufacturers in New Orleans.

The transfer of supervision from the local to the Federal medical authorities has stumitated confidence among the citzens of New Orleans. Mr. McKenna says, is causing the loss of thousands of dellars to merchants and manufacturers in New Orleans and manufacturers in New Orleans and manufacturers in New Orleans and in the Strick of the allocal to the Federal medical authorities has stumitated confidence among the citzens of New Orleans recently.

Miss Purycar promised to wed Mr. Finnish, and has been ever since Fiala met her in 1857. So far as is known, she has never been North. She is a very beautiful girl.

Mes Purycar based to school teacher in Nearth of the first who have met her speak

water are now being cabled to St. Petera-burg, and will be immediately transmitted to the Emperor. Mr. Witte personally will put into cipher his own comment on the character of the conditions and his views as to what action had best be tak-en. While engaged in this important task he retired to one of the rooms set apart for the Russian mission. Only Mr. Korostovetz of the Russian mission returned from the navy yard to the Wentworth for the purpose of com-municating with the press about this morning's meeting.

Boonville, Mo., Aug. 10.—Mrs. William Courtney and two daughters. Helen, aged 6 and Catherine, aged 8, with Miss. Nellie Varney, were drowned in the Missouri River by the overturning of a gassline launch near this place this evening. The victims were members of an outling party to Chouteau Springs, Miss Katel Heighberger and Miss Mabel Rosschem were in the heat when it upset, but were raved by Richard Smith, Harry Miller and W. Churchill, who also tried to gave Mrs. Courtney, the two children and Miss Varney.

Surfaces of Small Rodies of Water Are Being Coated With Substance to Frevent Breeding of

All pends in St. Louis are to be coated All ponds in St. Louis are to be coated with oil in the course of the next two weeks to prevent the breeding of mosquitees. Aiready sanitary officers under direction of Charles Francis, chief of the sanitary division, may office of the sanitary division, may offer early pools in various parts of the city.

On a pond rear Twentieth and Angelica streets, ten gallons of oil were poured yesterday. A pend in the alley north of Penrose street, and cast of Florissant avenue, was conted by two gallons, and

has never been North. She is a very beauaful girl.

New Yorkers who have met her speak of her charm with great enthusiasm, and she is a close connection of the famous Lieutenant Commander Maury of the navy, a bedrographic official at Washington, one of the foremost of Government scientists of the last half century, and the man who half out the "ocean lanes" for steamers across the Atlantic. She is the daughter of Andrew Purycar of Nash-ville.

ville.

Anthony Fiala met Clare Puryear in Nashville in 1857 on the evning of October II. It was a public occasion, a reception in the New York State building at the Tennessee Exposition. October II was Brookire of a trooper in full-dress uniform and high boots.

It was agreed between the young couple that not a word should be said about the engagement until he found the pole or re-turned.

TO ASK THAT WEEDS BE CUT. Managers of Shaw Estate Will Be

Requested to Abate Nuisance.

Residents of the section between Tower Grove and Vandeventer avenues, along Meffee avenue, yesterday complained of weeds on the tract of land owned by the Shaw estate. The Board of Health was requested to abute the alleged nuisance. Charles Francis, Chief of the Sanitary Division, reported that the ground has not neen subdivided into lots, and its owners are not therefore amenable to the ordinance requiring the cutting of weeds on vacant property. on vacant projects.
On recommendation of Doctor Snod-gras Health Commissioner, the board de-cided to appeal to the civic pride of the managers of the estate in the hope of having the weeds removed.

WEDDINGS.

ADAMS-BAILEY. Carlinville, DL, Aug. 10. Mr. Harry Admental Miss Sarah Bailey, both of Virden, ward married in this city to-day. MCCARNEY-ALEXANDER

New York, Aug. 10 Arrived; Liguria, Genoa, and Naples; Montevideo, Genoa, Naples and Callz, Salied; La Gascogne, Havre, Bremen, Plymouth, Christory and Bremen, New York, Aug. 19.—Arrived; Bordeaux, Gross Aug. 16 -Arrived, 5th: Ivernia,

"The Recollection of Quality remains long after the price is forgotion."



continued warm.

ARCTIC EXPLORER FIALA

AND PARTY ARE RESCUED.

Continued From Page One.

Shorkley of Camden; J. Colin Vaughn of Forest Hill, N. J.; Charles E. Rilliet of St. Louis; Captain Francis Long of the New York Weather Bureau; John Bedbe of Boston; Spencer W. Stewart of Brook-lyn and Harry W. Newcomb of Milford, Mass.

lyn and Harry W. Newcomb of Milford, Mass.

The America was the same ship that was used in the Baldwin expedition, and it was necessary that a member of that expedition can the expedition can the Elegier party, so as to guide the explorers to the point where vast stores had been left by the previous narty. The vessel was of 400 tons burden, and had been thoroughly overhauled, re-equipped and stocked.

Flaia's conduct during the Baldwin expelition had attracted the attention of William Ziegler, who; in financing this second trip, chose the young man for leader. Flaia's intention was to make Franz-Josef Land his headquarters, Here the party was to stay during the winter of 1964, and then a start was to be made in search of the pole. The last stage of the journey was to be made by boat and sleigh, and it was hoped that the lower end of Franz-Josef Land would be reached returning in midsummer.

On July 6, 1904, William S. Champ, Mr. Ziegler's private secretary, sailed from Tromses en the Prithiof to seek news of

Salesmen's Sample Pocket Knives. Every one in perfect condition, but as they have been used as samples we will sell them at half price and less. \$1.00 to \$3.00 values at 50c, 75c, St 00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

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